

Mr. Clinkscates, who has persistently refused to recognize the right of the INTELLIGENCER to ask for his record on the prohibition question, and who knows that the Editor of this paper was one of the petitioners and also one of his constituents, is suddenly awakened by a communication in this paper, and recognizes the right of an unknown correspondent to call for that record. This is a healthy sign. He was willing to hide that record from the people, if possible, but after the cards of Messrs. Watson and Scudday giving their position left no doubt as to the position of the other members, he makes a pretext for publishing a dodging article out of "Prep's" communication. It is, however, better late than never, so let us see what his article contains. He begins with a plea for the independence of Representative action, which would meet a response from our people if the facts would permit; but in this matter he has not taken any side, according to his own statement, but has left, as far as he could, an important County matter to be determined by outsiders. He is mistaken in saying that the petitioners, or any one of them, has sought to dictate to any person. They have only asked that their Representatives leave the determination of a matter of local interest to the decision of a majority of the voters in that locality. The petitioners have not asked to rule, but have asked that the majority be allowed to rule. This request is the one which Mr. Clinkscates, and those who act with him, refuse to grant. They want to rule it their way, whether the people wish it or not. They are the men who are acting in an anti-democratic manner, by trying to prevent the wishes of the majority from having an opportunity to be expressed.

Then Mr. Clinkscates expresses the opinion that prohibition is out of the question. This is where the trouble comes in. He undertakes to decide this matter his way. The people want to have it their way, and as it is their government and not his, it is their government. Mr. Clinkscates and the other Representatives, it is reasonable and proper that the people should determine the question for themselves. What Mr. Clinkscates means when he says "the idea that Representatives can do anything, and concern themselves about everything, is one that the public mind should disabuse itself of at the earliest possible moment," we cannot understand. We think some Representatives can do some things, and we are confident they are sent to the Legislature with the express agreement that they are to concern themselves about everything before the Legislature. If Mr. Clinkscates has found out that he can do nothing in the Legislature, and therefore has ceased to concern himself about everything that pertains to the business he was sent there to transact, he deserves credit for his candor in admitting it; but we would suggest to him that he cannot get out of his dilemma or this local question by such a confession, for if a Representative has more than he can do, it is his duty to his constituents to attend to their immediate wants, and neglect something else.

It is true, as Mr. Clinkscates states, that the petitions were sent to Columbia late, and the bill was introduced on the 16th of December. This is, however, no excuse for indifference towards it by our Representatives. It only required the greater diligence on their part to press it forward. With a united delegation in the House and Senate, there ought to have been no difficulty in passing the bill even at that late date, but whether the bill passed or not the members ought to have voted for or against it as their consciences dictated. They should not have tried to dodge on it. It is strange that Mr. Clinkscates did not have an opportunity to examine the bill between the 16th and 18th of December. It is strange that the delegation waited three days about reporting the bill. Why did they delay so long?

We understand that the delegation never organized, and to this day has no chairman. Whose fault is it that important business is delayed by the failure to organize as a delegation? In this matter, however, the delegation did act, and therefore each man is responsible for his action. Mr. Clinkscates says he did not have an opportunity to examine the bill, and had not made up his mind on it. He sat next to Mr. Scudday and should have taken time. Five or ten minutes would have been sufficient for a man of ordinary understanding to have studied the bill thoroughly. It was the simple question as to whether the people were to be permitted to determine this matter for themselves, and ten minutes was enough to make up one's mind upon the matter. Mr. Clinkscates, however, seems not yet to have made up his mind, or is unwilling to let the people know what his determination is. We hope he will tell us explicitly whether he is in favor of the bill or opposed to it. The people cannot be trifled with by dodging.

Col. A. K. McClure, the able editor of the Philadelphia Times, who has been travelling through the South for a short time past, while en-route to the New Orleans Exposition, was arrested as soon as he reached New Orleans upon a charge of libel made against him by Mr. A. Dauphin, the manager of the Louisiana State Lottery, for articles published by Col. McClure condemning the lottery. His bail was fixed at \$100,000, which he readily gave and was released. This arrest was an outrage, and the sentiment of the people of the United States will most strongly condemn the people of Louisiana if they do not secure some vindication in the case of Col. McClure. The better sentiment of the whole country is against the Lottery Company and with Col. McClure.

The American Grange contradicts the statement which has been frequently made that sugar is now cheaper in the United States than in any other country. In 1884 it sold as low as 53 cents per pound.

DYNAMITE IN LONDON.

The destruction wrought by the dynamite fiends in London has aroused the indignation and opposition of all right thinking people, not only in the united kingdom of Great Britain, but throughout the civilized world. It is the act of incense fiends, who are the enemies of all honorable men. Vengeance upon the government was doubtless the object of the villains, but to wreak this by destroying the parliament buildings they risked the murder of men, women and helpless children. It was the blackest crime of the century, and the possibility of its commission without any valuable clue to its perpetrators, calls for a union of all governments in an active policy of restrictive legislation by which both the manufacture and the sale of nitroglycerine and its compounds shall be kept under such surveillance as to protect, in some measure, the public from the use of these explosives to destroy human life.

The London explosions may have been the result of Fenian agitation, but we hope not, for if the people of Ireland sympathize with such dastardly methods of agitation as this, they are unworthy of the liberty they seek. We think England, treatment of Ireland has been despotic and unjust, and we would hail with pleasure the liberation of the green island by any legitimate methods from peaceful legislation to forcible revolution, but no honest man can do otherwise than detect and abhor alike the methods of assassination and the perpetrators of such crimes. The people of Ireland will do themselves and their friends an injustice if they do not repudiate the dynamiters and their degraded methods.

Such crimes as these are not alone crimes against the government in which they occur, but they are also crimes against society itself. It is the method of the reckless outcast and the unprincipled free-booter against organized society. Such deeds comport with the character of the Communists and the Nihilists, but they can only draw down upon the perpetrators and the cause in which they act odium and detestation.

One of our Representatives, who has attempted to evade the question as to how he stood upon the prohibition petitions, is endeavoring to turn the discussion by making personal criticism of the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER. We have made no personal issue, but will certainly not decline it if any Representative wishes to tender one. We are contending for a principle, and no man can dwarf the controversy by trying to give it a personal turn. The Representative in question, is arraigned before his constituents for having treated with contempt a petition signed by a large and influential number of his constituents, and for having usurped the right of the people by refusing to allow the majority to govern on this issue. The question is simply guilty or not guilty? and the case against him must be determined on the facts as to these charges. There may be charges against other people, but they cannot have any effect in settling the verdict in this case. The school-boy argument, "you're another," will not do here. It is a matter to be decided by grown-up, intelligent men, and our Representative cannot get out of his dilemma by the puerile effort to traduce a private citizen. He is one of our Representatives, and we have the right to inquire into his public acts. He must settle this case, in which the public are interested, before he can afford to get into a personal controversy. Art thou guilty or not guilty of the crimes whereof thou standest charged?

President Arthur has nominated Hon. Emory Speer to be District Judge of the Southern District of Georgia. This appointment has been received with protest by the leading members of the bar of Georgia. Mr. Speer is a shrewd politician and a successful schemer, but it is generally contended by those who oppose his confirmation that he has neither the legal attainments, nor the judicial turn of mind, necessary to qualify him to acceptably discharge the duties of the Judgeship. Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, will oppose his confirmation, while Senator Brown will favor it. The contest will be a vigorous one, but we are sorry to say that we fear Mr. Speer will be confirmed.

Dynamite in Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 25.—A meeting of socialists was held this afternoon in the city, at which those who spoke advocated the free use of dynamite and the indiscriminate taking of human life. A negro woman, wife of a rabid white socialist, A. R. Parsons, presided. Although the meeting had been called to talk over the situation of the unemployed workmen of the city, but little attention was paid to it, the main topic being dynamite and the successful manner in which it was used in London on Saturday.

O. S. Griffin, the first speaker, in reply to the argument that the use of dynamite led to the murder of the innocent, said it was necessary for the innocent to suffer in order to accomplish good results. This explosion had demonstrated that the socialists could safely go into large congregations in broad daylight, and explode their bombs. It meant that the poor people were taking an equal share in the affairs of the world. When the opposition should realize this fact, the old idea of equality would prevail. The dynamite advertisement in London meant death unless the world were set free. A little hog's grease and a little nitric acid made a terrible explosion. Ten cents worth would blow a building to atoms. This statement was received with great applause.

J. P. Ducey said that dynamite could be made out of the dead bodies of the capitalists as well as out of hogs. All Chicago could be set ablaze in a minute with electricity. What was the use of the fools in Washington saying they were the masters?

O. A. Bishop said there were five thousand men in Chicago who knew how to manufacture dynamite in their kitchens for the price of a good dinner. Private property must be abolished if they had to use it. The dynamite there was and blow ninety-nine hundredths of the people off the face of the earth.

Mr. Parsons, who had been wanted to be a man, but who she had heard that it was a woman who had blown up the parliament buildings in London, said she would not swap places with any man in this country.

A. R. Parsons delivered a long and rambling address, in which he advocated the use of dynamite in unlimited quantities.

The really higher drug men in the West are the home thieves.

COL. RUCKER'S REPLY.

Short and Vague Reasons for his Action.

MR. EDITOR: I see in your paper articles referring to the petition sent to this County, calling upon the Legislature to pass a law under which the people of the County should determine the question of license or no license. You, and a citizen signing himself "Prep," wish to know how the Representatives of this County stood upon this bill. In reply to this, my position can be stated in a few words. I favored a return of the bill to the House from the delegation without recommendation. I went before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and believing that the repeal of the present local option law to be inexpedient and unwise, I gave my views to that effect to the Committee. Such was my action in regard to the bill on this matter. I have repeatedly given my opinion upon this subject to such of my constituents as seem to be interested in this matter, as far as I have met with them, and will be ready at any time in meeting any one who desires, to give my reasons in the matter. Respectfully, E. M. RUCKER.

MR. CLINKSCATES SPEAKS.

The Reminder that the Present Contract Ends this Winter Makes Him Answer.

MR. EDITOR: In the issue of your paper, dated January 22nd, appears a communication of some person who signed himself "Prep," and who says he has it from good authority that some of the Representatives refuse to give an account of their stewardship during the last session of the Legislature. I suppose he refers to me as one of these members.

It is not my desire to make an issue with this gentleman that I beg space in your paper, but it is for the purpose of giving him, and all others in like condition, the information desired. Now, "Prep," I recognize your right as a citizen to call on me as one of the Representatives to give an account of my stewardship, but I fail to see the propriety of your using such phrases as "begging," "a job," "five dollars per day," "remember, you can only go one time more under the present contract." Your last words are equivalent to saying you expect to oppose and defeat any man or men who may differ with you in this particular matter. Now, "Prep," let me modestly remind you that the love of fair play, which is inherent to every honest man's heart, should move you to protest against any attempt to damage the chances of any Representative who has discharged his duty from honest convictions upon any measure. But if you choose to say to your Representatives, if you don't vote on this or that bill as we want you, we will turn you out. In other words, you will assume the right to dictate and control the actions of about thirty-five thousand persons, just such citizens as you speak of in your communication. Now, if such is your principle, I do not hesitate to pronounce it anti-democratic, and will not be tolerated by enlightened men. Such an idea is absolutely inadmissible, and such action would be destructive of the rule of popular government, which makes the voice of the majority the governing principle.

There has been a good deal of newspaper talk about prohibition which is manifestly out of the question, unless the States agree to enact the same statute, which, to say the least, is extremely doubtful, and the idea that Representatives can do anything and concern themselves about everything is one which the public mind should disabuse itself of at the earliest possible moment, and I am satisfied, Mr. "Prep," from the conversation that I have had with some of those respectable petitioners, that there has been a misunderstanding as to the time the petitions were sent to Columbia, and for this purpose I have got my consent to give you my recollection as to "how they stood."

I hope Mr. Scudday will excuse me for mentioning his name in connection with the bill, as I am forced to do so in order to make a satisfactory explanation.

On the 10th of December, he (Mr. Scudday), gave notice of a bill to submit the question of license or no license to the people of Anderson County. On the 13th he presented the petitions and had them referred to the Anderson delegation. On the 15th, he introduced the bill, and had it referred to the Anderson delegation. I heard nothing more of the bill for some time. I think, (I am not positive, however,) the morning of the 18th, when Mr. Scudday approached me in the hall, and asked me what disposition should be made of the bill, with a heavy calendar before us—something over one hundred bills to be disposed of before this particular bill could be reached—my reply was as I was not prepared to give my views of the bill, it would be best to return the bill without recommendation, and I think it was so reported.

There was no formal meeting of the delegation to discuss the merits of the bill. Now, it is expected by reasonable men, liberty-loving men, that I, as a Representative, would give my consent to report favorably upon a bill which I had not had the opportunity to examine? With all due respects to you thousand petitioners, such is unreasonable. There was a similar bill for Abbeville County and it was several numbers ahead of the Anderson bill. I hear no "fuss" over the failures of that bill. Now, why is it that the good people of Abbeville are not kicking up the same racket? Why is it that some Trojans have been permitted in silence to swallow a camel, and then, when found straining at a goat, their elbow friends will be heard exclaiming? I can only answer in my feeble way—it is political ends in view.

I would respectfully ask that the bill be published, and let the people be the judges as to its merits.

R. P. CLINKSCATES.

—A farmer in Newberry, S. C., sent a negro man out to sow a four acre patch in one day last week. He told him to put them pretty thick, and he did to a dead certainty. He put twenty-four bushels on the four acres.

The largest bridge in the world crosses Lake Ponchartraine at New Orleans, and is 22 miles in length.

The first horse railroad was built in 1833-37.

Done by Dynamite.

LONDON, January 24.—At ten minutes after two o'clock this afternoon all London was awakened by three fearful explosions which occurred simultaneously in the house of parliament, in Westminster hall and in the tower of London.

Thousands of eager people immediately gathered at the scenes of the explosions. The greatest excitement prevailed; the extent of the damage not being known. The house of parliament and the government offices were severely shaken and the buildings for blocks around trembled on their foundation.

While the thousands of anxious spectators were gathered around the scene of the parliament explosions, the utmost consternation and excitement was created by a rumor which spread through the crowd, that another explosion had occurred in the tower of London.

The news spread throughout the city, and the whole populace were immediately thrown into a terrible state of excitement. Men, women and children rushed to the scenes of the wrecks, and business was at a standstill. At a quarter of twelve, Everybody feared that the deadly work had begun, and for an hour after the announcement of the explosions all seemed to await in dread the wreck of others of the government buildings.

RELIEVED BY DYNAMITE. The general impression that prevailed was that it was the work of Fenians, and that dynamite had been the weapon. This became a conviction on the announcement of the second explosion, and that it was a preconcerted effort to destroy as many of the government buildings as possible.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS. This explosion occurred close to the house of lords, near Westminster hall. It is reported that the explosive was placed in the crypt under the building. The force of the shock was tremendous, and was felt at a great distance. The amount of damage done was very great.

There were two explosions instead of one, as was at first supposed, at the parliament house. The second one came about three minutes after the first, and was felt at a great distance. The other one was at Westminster hall.

One man was arrested near the scene of the explosion and the detective force immediately went to work seeking further developments, which were anxiously awaited.

The parliament explosion knocked a policeman down and injured him so seriously that his case is at present considered critical. His force also knocked down two other policemen, who were standing in the vicinity and badly stunned them. A lady and gentleman standing near the officer were also prostrated. The great window over the entrance of the gallery was smashed to atoms and all the side windows were blown out. In the interior of the house of commons and upon the floor the only seat damaged by the explosion was that which Gladstone occupied.

The explosions caused quite a panic among the visitors who were in the building at the time. Those who were in the house of commons fled precipitately, and the ladies were hurried in the crush. The second explosion in the parliament building occurred three minutes later than the first, and was far more destructive. The dynamite which caused the second explosion must have been placed under the people's gallery on the left side. Little hope is entertained of the survival of the wounded policeman.

The force of the explosion was such that one man was blown to the earth, and was as many as three hundred yards from the point where it occurred. The lobby of the house of commons was completely demolished.

A CLUE TO THE PERPETRATORS. A clue to the perpetrators of the outrage is thought to have been discovered. Just before the explosion occurred a man was seen carrying a bag, which, it is said, was a hand bag, engaged a cab outside of the parliament yard, and drove rapidly away, giving no direction as to their destination.

They had not gone very far when the explosion happened. The cabman near the spot was hurriedly called to the scene, and the man was seen in pursuit, and the runaways were soon overtaken and arrested by the police.

THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE. The prevalent belief is that the destructive agent was conveyed into the house of commons by some Saturday visitor. A fuller investigation shows that the extent of damage was much less than was first supposed. The greater extremity of the house is a total wreck. There is no doubt that the explosive was passed under the press gallery on the government side of the chamber. All the wood work in that part of the building was shattered and a wide hole was made through the floor. The gallery was displaced, and even the solid masonry work of the doorways was either pulverized or shifted from its position.

Every man in the house in the vicinity of the explosion was injured. Immense damage was done in the lobby; the masonry, decorations and sculptures were utterly destroyed. The shock was felt in Pall Mall, and persons in the vicinity say that the very earth trembled.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the home secretary, and the marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for war, visited the scene.

Another account of the wreck at Westminster hall says that the explosion was more disastrous than at first anticipated. Four persons were badly injured, including two policemen, who are probably fatally wounded. A lady who was in the hall, and who was sitting in the ball pit, was seriously injured. The gallery was torn down, and the speaker's chair destroyed, and the massive stone work displaced. The glass roof of the house of commons was completely shattered at precisely 2:15 p. m. The heavy beam which formed one of the supports to the gallery, under which Charles Bradlaugh was accustomed to sit when he visited the house of commons, was projected into the speaker's chair, seriously injuring it. Gladstone's seat was torn to pieces.

It has been ascertained that a large quantity of explosive matter had been used in the great ornamental gates leading to the crypt under Westminster hall. These gates were blown clear off their hinges and thrown to the ground.

THE DUST OF CENTURIES. The concussion shook down from the grand oak roof of the hall the accumulated dust of centuries. This in its downward course made such a dense cloud that the officers on guard below, who were armed and dined on the roof, in the lobby splinters were for the time as thick as flakes in a blinding snow storm. They were pelleted in many cases with

dangerous force; they cut and ripped the leather from the seats, and tore out and scattered the horsehair stuffings all over the house. A man who happened to be standing upon the scaffolding near the crypt when the explosion occurred was knocked to the ground.

WRICKING THE STATUES OF KINGS. The statues of King William IV, and King George IV, in Westminster hall, were overturned by the explosion at the parliament building.

The fact that an unusual number of ladies visited the parliament building to-day has given rise to the suspicion that the women, who perpetrated the outrage, were either women or men in women's disguise. It is now remembered by the attendants about the building that parcels were carried by many of the women and that they seemed to bestow unusual care in guarding them.

A Missionary Novelty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A revolutionist missionary sailed from this port to-day. He is going on a campaign to Africa on a new and astonishing plan. Should he succeed, the whole system of evangelization among the heathen would be radically changed. There would be no more collections in the churches for foreign missions, and the millions upon millions devoted annually to that cause could be used in other directions. This remarkable religious adventurer is Bishop William Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has just returned from preparing for the work. His army of forty men are enlisted. They will begin to hold public meetings to-morrow in this city, for the purpose of gaining the interest of Christians, and on Thursday will start for Africa, under the leadership of their leader in London. On the vessel with them will be taken a supply of tents, clothing and food. This small army will penetrate a region of Africa utterly unknown to civilization, South of the Congo, inhabited by tribes of heathen and least intelligent of negroes. The missionaries who have volunteered for the expedition are mostly young men, in whom Bishop Taylor, a veteran campaigner, has inspired a high degree of hope and zeal.

But the project has not the favor of the Methodist Bishops in general. They do not believe in the practicability of the principle on which it is based—which is that the work of evangelizing the heathen should be done by the general Missionary Committee met last month to arrange for this year's movements, appropriations were voted to one after another of the foreign missions supported by the church, and the Africa campaign was not included. That continent had previously been apportioned to Bishop Taylor. He had traveled to New York to be present at the meeting, and there was a vague expectation that he would be elected, but the radical nature of his views was not suspected. It was decided to authorize an excursion into the middle of Africa, and then a discussion of the expense was begun. Then the bombshell was exploded.

"I am the Bishop of Africa," said Taylor, "and I only ask hands off. I propose to inaugurate self-supporting missions. If it is understood among the heathen that I have a missionary society behind me with a fund, all kinds of help will be sent to me from their homes and draw Christ sent out the 73 without purse or scrip, and said that he sent them as lambs among wolves. 'Very good for the wolves,' men would say, but they would not say so to the missionaries, and the radical nature of his views was not suspected. It was decided to authorize an excursion into the middle of Africa, and then a discussion of the expense was begun. Then the bombshell was exploded.

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